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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

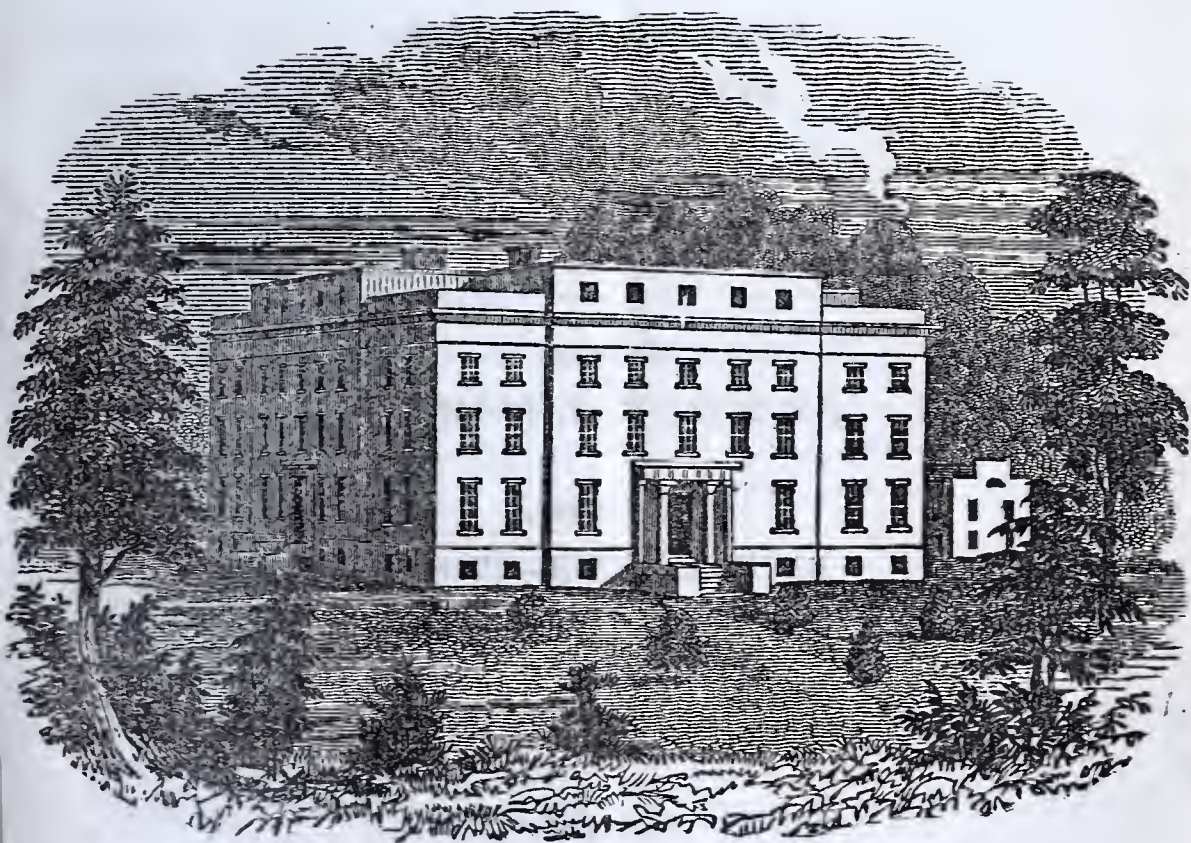
OF THE

OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

For the Year 1847.



COLUMBUS:

CHAS. SCOTT'S STEAM PRESS.

1847.

Officers of the Institution.

Trustees.

JAMES HOGE,	JOHN W. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,	SAMUEL McCLELLAND.
M. J. GILBERT,	JOSEPH McELVAIN.

Teachers.

A. W. PENNIMAN,	C. B. CUCKLER,
CHARLES JUCKSCH,	Miss ESTHER MILLER.

Assistant.

ANTHONY DAUGHERTY — (PUPIL.)

Teacher of Music.

GUSTAVUS MACHOLD.

Assistant.

HORACE D. COLLINS — (PUPIL.)

Teacher in Mechanics.

HENRY HAUNSTEIN.

Assistant.

JOHN MAHONY.

Matron.

Mrs SUSAN M. VANDEMAN.

Assistant.

LAVINIA BOOTH — (PUPIL.)

Treasurer.

THOMAS MOODIE.

Steward.

JAMES W. WATSON.

Physician.

Dr. R. L. HOWARD.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, submit their eleventh Annual Report.

From the accompanying reports of Mr. PENNIMAN, provisional Superintendent, that of Dr. HOWARD, Physician and Oculist, of Mr. MOODIE, Treasurer, and Mr. WATSON, Steward, it will be perceived that the Institution continues in a prosperous and progressing condition.

These reports, it is believed, embody all the information desired by the Legislature, and render further remarks from the Trustees unnecessary.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears the amount received during the year is \$10,581 30 ; of which, the sum of \$848 was received from the State of Indiana, for pupils taught here. The amount disbursed, \$9,937 12—leaving at the close of the fiscal year, an unexpended balance of \$644 17 in the Treasury. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that the accounts are made up to the first day of October, and include some of the expenses of the current quarter ; so that as a matter of fact, the Treasurer is now in advance to the Institution. It is very desirable that funds be put at the disposal of the Board at an early day, with a view to meet demands as they accrue.

The Trustees cannot too warmly renew the recommendation of purchasing additional ground. The amount required, it will be recollected, is about \$1600.

For general purposes, the Trustees recommend an appropriation of \$10,600, including the above \$1600, as follows :

For salary of Teachers, &c.-----	\$4,500 00
Household expenses-----	4,000 00
Incidental expenses-----	500 00
Land, (as above)-----	1,600 00
	\$10,600 00

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES HOGE,

Pres't Board of Trustees.

M. J. GILBERT, *Sec'y.*

December 10, 1847.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—It is with pleasure I represent this Institution in a prosperous condition ; in evidence of which I need but invite your attention to the cheerful countenances of our pupils, of which the Institution is nearly full to the extent of its accommodations.

The officers of the Literary Department, with a single exception, remain the same as last year, viz : Mr. Samuel Bacon, an undergraduate, whose mathematical talents were exhibited some four years since before the faculty at Gambier College, who generously awarded to him a free ticket to the lectures of all the professors of that Institution, a privilege of which he was enabled to avail himself by the continued fostering care of your Hon. Board—has been, during the yast year, prosecuting the prescribed course of study under the immediate tuition of Prof. Jucksch ; in the meantime, he gave two lessons a day in the higher branches of mathematics. He has ever manifested a restive energy of character in the pursuit of knowledge, which has impelled him to seek an opportunity where he could take the lead in some enterprise commensurate with his ambition. For this purpose he has gone to the West, and his place has been supplied by Mr. A. Daugherty, an estimable young man, who is well worthy the preferment you have bestowed upon him.

Mr. Jucksch has proved himself here, as elsewhere, an able and successful teacher. His valuable services have been appropriated to classes in History, Rhetoric, English Literature and Composition. He has also given lessons to a few scholars in the Latin, French and German languages.

Mr. Cuckler continues to render his services to the Institution by teaching the several classes that have been assigned to him, viz : Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

Miss Miller's attention has been faithfully devoted to classes in the last mentioned branches, in addition to which, she has had charge of

two classes in writing, and has otherwise enhanced the value of her services by many acts of kindness happily conducive to the comfort of our pupils.

The Choir, Military Band and Orchestra, have made good progress under the experienced direction and well known abilities of Mr. G. Machold, who has also given private lessons upon the Organ and Piano, aided by Mr. Horace D. Collins, a past graduate, who is fully competent to the service.

Mr. Dryer, recently from the East, has been engaged to give a series of lessons in Sacred Music. He comes well recommended, and has just entered upon his duties with zeal, which promises satisfactory results.

Mr. Haunstein has labored with patient assiduity in advancing the interests of the workshop, which is considered an indispensable appendage of the Institution. In the willow department he is assisted by Mr. J. Mahony, formerly a pupil in the Institution for the Blind in New York.

Mrs. Barnum resigned the office of Matron on the first of August last, and Mrs. Susan M. Van Deman, who vacated the place two years since on account of temporary ill health, was reappointed to the station she formerly occupied with so much credit to herself. She resumed her duties on the first of October with her customary zeal and fidelity, and is aided in her multifarious labors by Miss Lavinia Booth, a past graduate, who continues to render herself useful in this department.

Our Steward, Mr. James W. Watson, is an observer of the markets, and has not failed to supply our tables with the substantial elements of good living in a manner that does honor to the land of plenty in which we live. It is believed that his purchases have been effected on the most favorable terms.

The health of our large household has been uniformly good during the past year, as will be seen by the accompanying report of our family physician. Yet we have to regret the death of Miss Mary M. Whittess, who was grievously ill at the date of my last annual communication. She died on the 3d of January, and by the consent of her friends was interred in the border of a beautiful grove belonging to the Institution, where a neat enclosure has been made and consecrated as a burial place for such as it may please Providence to call hence, before they have ended their pupilage in our Institution.

Last year, at this time, we had sixty-six pupils; at present we have sixty-eight; of these, twelve have been received within the

current year. Of those published in our last annual catalogue, five have completed their regular course, and returned to their respective homes. One, who was formerly expelled for gross profanity, and other dangerous manifestations of temper, on pledge of reformation, was temporarily readmitted for the purpose of learning a trade. Unfortunately, for him, and much to our regret, violated the terms of his probation, and was summarily dismissed from the farther enjoyment of his restored privileges.

In December last, three of our pupils went to Indianapolis, and gave an exhibition before the State Legislature, which was well received, and determined that body to adopt the policy of Ohio by erecting a State Institution for the education of the blind, which went into operation on the 1st of October last. The nine pupils mentioned in our last year's report, from Indiana, were, in consequence, withdrawn by the Trustees of this new sister Institution, and placed under the care of Mr. W. H. Churchman, a blind gentleman, formerly an acceptable teacher in this school. Mr. Churchman is aided in this new enterprise by Mr. L. S. Newell, a past graduate of this Institution, whose excellent moral character, no less than his musical, mathematical, and literary attainments, eminently qualify him to fill the post he has been invited to occupy. We hail this Institution as a new achievement of Christian philanthropy, and another evidence of the growing prosperity of Indiana, and rejoice no less at the appearance of an additional light of intellect, tending to dissipate the darkness of the blind in the West.

It is worthy of remark, that the pupils received this term are all of an age (varying from 11 to 13 years) best adapted to the instruction of the blind, as well as to the arrangements of this Institution. Children and youth are admissible by law between the ages of 6 and 21, but past experience proves, what is obvious to reason, that so long as their time is limited to five years, they will derive the greatest practical benefit from the Institution after they have first learned lessons of the qualities of objects, and acquired habits of filial obedience to parents, yet before the sense of touch becomes callous, and while the mind is free to receive generous thoughts from able and devoted teachers. Those who enter the Institution as late as 18 or 20 years of age, come with fixed habits, which are frequently at variance with rules that are indispensable in a school of any kind. Although they may voluntarily submit with the best possible grace, and derive every attainable benefit from the Institution, yet disci-

plinary restraint commenced at such an age, will at times be irksome, and, however desirous the adult student may be to improve in morals and intellect, he will have less pleasure or success in the acquisition of knowledge and moral cultivation, than the youth who commenced his course of study at a more susceptible period of life. In several similar Institutions of the United States, applicants are deemed ineligible to become pupils after they are 15 years old, except by a special permit of the Board of Trustees.

In the infancy of this Institution latitude has been given for the admission of pupils of mature age. It was thought proper to pursue this course, for the benefit of such as had attained their majority before the organization of this school; but since an opportunity has been afforded for all to obtain an education, a question of expediency occurs—whether the present limitations of age may not with propriety be restricted with advantage to the Institution; more particularly as it will tend to the benefit of those that shall be subsequently received. For it may not be assuming too much to say, that the labors of our teachers would be doubly effective, if it were practicable to make a strict classification of their scholars. This object would be most happily attained if pupils were brought to us at an age ranging from 12 to 15 years. It would seem that the advantages accruing to the youth who commences his course of study at such an age, would be a sufficient incentive to elicit seasonable attention of parents to the interest of their children; yet there would be an additional motive to timely effort to secure the privileges of the Institution, if these were only available to those at the above specified age who are born blind, with reasonable exceptions for those who lose their sight at a later period.

The prescribed course of study pursued by our pupils comprehends, History, Rhetoric, English Literature, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics including Differential and Integral Calculus, Geometry, Algebra, mental and written Arithmetic, Geography with delineated globes and embossed maps, English Grammar, Reading, Spelling and Writing; also, vocal and instrumental Music. Oral lessons have been given to the pupils in Physiology, Natural History, Civil Government, and other incidental subjects, during the past term.

The following statement exhibits the marked divisions of our daily exercises: The pupils rise at 6 o'clock, breakfast at a quarter of 7, dine at 1, take supper at half past 5. The children go to rest at 8, and the older pupils at a quarter past 9 o'clock.

In the education of the blind it is considered a matter of paramount importance to reserve ample time, and give every possible opportunity for instruction in some useful mechanical trade ; and, to effect this object, we necessarily have an apparently long morning session of the school, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, extending from half past 7 to 1 o'clock. These hours are divided into short but effective lessons of 40 minutes each, alternating with recesses of 7 minutes between bells, when the pupils vacate the school rooms, and regale themselves a few moments in the open air. By this modified arrangement, we have one lesson a day more than last term, while teachers and scholars are ever returning with pleasure to their respective duties. The choir and band meet every day, and these musical exercises, though essential in themselves, are of such a nature, and so happily interposed between other lessons, that they prove sources of diversion, and serve to prevent fatigue, which otherwise might be consequent on the long continued prosecution of severer studies.

From 2 to 5 o'clock every afternoon, the female pupils have been taught to sew and knit, make bead and worsted baskets, lamp-mats, artificial flowers, bead purses, and other useful and ornamental articles, by the matron and her assistant. The majority of our male pupils have received instruction as apprentices to the following useful trades : Brush-making, Basket-making, Manilla-mat and Carpet weaving.

The business of the shop has been prosecuted under less favorable circumstances than heretofore, owing to the high market price of bristles, slack rope, and manilla. These articles have necessarily cost us from 50 to 100 per cent. more this year than formerly, yet the value of finished work turned out of the shop bears a good comparison with that of previous years. The importance of this Department should not be estimated by pecuniary results, but by the benefit conferred on those who learn trades ; for, with the exception of such as design to make music their profession, a trade is deemed indispensable. By cultivating the mechanical branches, we place within the reach of all, an honorable subsistence ; to this they may apply themselves, or ultimately resort, in case they should fail in other pursuits.

In the evening the school is resolved into two classes, and one hour is devoted to the reading of various standard works, among which may be enumerated the following, as having been read during the past term, to the senior class : Bancroft's History of the United States ;

Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist ; History of the Captivity of Napoleon, by Montholon ; History of the Northwestern Territory, by Judge Burnet ; Lives of the Signers of the Déclaration of Independence ; Student's Life in Yale ; Reminiscences in Mexico, by Waddy Thompson ; Story of the Battle of Waterloo, &c.

The junior class have read a variety of other works, embodying, in the aggregate a large amount of useful and entertaining knowledge. In addition to this, the pupils are made acquainted with the current news of the day through the medium of the newspapers, which are read at stated intervals.

The young men of the Institution have organized a debating club, which, by the first article of their constitution, is styled the Cyrillogian Society. They meet every Thursday evening, and the exercises are opened by the delivery of an original address by some one of its members. Then some popular question is discussed, and judgment awarded by the president of the Society according to weight of argument in the respective deliberations. They carefully observe parliamentary forms, with a view to improve the personal address of individual members, no less than to cultivate correct business habits.

On Sabbath morning the hour from 9 to 10 is improved by our pupils in reading the Scriptures in raised letters, without comment ; after which, the weather permitting, all are expected to attend public worship in some of the churches in town, agreeably to their choice, or as designated by their friends. In the afternoon and evening, appropriate moral instruction is given. In all these exercises every thing of a sectarian nature is carefully avoided. But we suffer much inconvenience for the want of a sidewalk, particularly after heavy rains and during the winter season. It is hoped, however, that the corporation line will be extended in this direction, and that soon after this necessary convenience will be supplied, to the benefit of our pupils and greatly to the accommodation of citizens and others visiting the Institution.

A fine new piano has been furnished to the Institution, by the friends of James Conner, a pupil from Michigan, in consideration of his receiving board and tuition during the past and present terms. This is a most valuable acquisition ; for, as the school is open at all times for the reception of visitors from abroad, scores frequent it daily, the most of whom, after having witnessed reading embossed print by the touch, and other apparatus used in educating the blind, are

anxious to hear the singing of a piece with piano accompaniment, which we can now render without encroaching on the regular practising hours of our pupils.

We have sunk and filled a new cistern, containing about 200 barrels, which will prove an essential convenience for washing and bathing purposes, and afford a seasonable supply of water for protection in a contingency of fire in any of the buildings on the premises.

But little more than threescore years have elapsed since means were devised for the education of the blind, and the first Institution was opened for the purpose in Paris. The apparent utility, not to say necessity of this most noble work of philanthropy, soon commended itself to the princes of Europe, who sought to lend it their patronage by establishing them in their respective State capitals. Only eighteen years since, this system was transplanted to America. Since that time eight munificent Institutions have been opened in as many of the principal States of our Union, while seven other less populous States have interested themselves in behalf of their blind by making liberal appropriations for their education. New York claims precedence for establishing the first school for the blind in this country, though simultaneous efforts were made by the people of Boston and Philadelphia, which resulted in the opening of similar Institutions about the same time. All these have been eminently prosperous, and have vied with each other as model schools.

It is believed, however, that the peculiar excellences of each were adopted at the commencement of this Institution, ten years since, inasmuch as the original Board of Trustees thoroughly informed themselves on the subject, by a free correspondence with the directors of the abovenamed Institutions, and published the result of their inquiries in the form of a report to the Legislature ; and besides, the teacher who organized the school was inured to the business by a year's active employment under the experienced direction of Dr. Howe, and subsequently rendered still more familiar with the subject by several months' daily intercourse and practice of the art with the lamented Friedländer. In the winter of 1836-7, the first exhibition of the blind ever attempted west of the Alleghanies was given by Dr. Howe, with three of his pupils, before the Legislature of Ohio, which was

received and applauded by that body as a most triumphant demonstration of the susceptibility of the blind for a thorough education ; and in view of the wants of the blind in this State, a bill was immediately drawn up and passed, creating this Institution, and appropriating ten thousand dollars to erect buildings with adequate accommodation for 60 scholars, to be received in annual classes of 12 for the five ensuing years. The school was organized on the 4th of July following. At that time five pupils were present, who associated with the Sabbath school children of Columbus, and participated with them in the festivities of the day, which has since been hailed as the anniversary of the Institution, and celebrated in common with that of our National Independence. One of the five pupils was an orphan child, six years of age, and is still cherished here as a suitable object of continued benevolence. Another, a German girl of 18, elicited much interest at the time, having been led by her aged mother a journey of 130 miles to learn to read the Bible in raised letters.

The school was first convened in the house of Joel Buttes, Esq., on South street, one half square east of High ; but its growing prospects soon led to the inquiry after more commodious apartments, which were obtained in one of the eight buildings, on Town street. Here the number of pupils increased to twenty. In the mean time the present edifice, known as the Institution for the Blind, with accommodations for 60 pupils, was erected on the National Road, one mile east of High street, and so far completed that it was occupied at the commencement of the third term. Soon after, Mr. Wm. Chapin, of New York, was invited to superintend the affairs of the Institution, which invitation he accepted, and entered upon the duties of his office in the May following. Under his administration the Institution gradually attained its full compliment of pupils and a high degree of prosperity. The original law establishing the Institution contemplated, that at the end of the fifth year the first class would be prepared to graduate, but it was found with many, that the time had been insufficient to complete their course of study, especially with such as had entered the school under 12 years of age, and that others, who designed to make music their profession, could be ~~retained~~ longer with advantage to themselves, and to the ultimate credit of the Institution. Consequently an amendment was obtained, empowering the trustees to extend the time of pupils, in certain cases, two additional years, also to receive other persons over age as apprentices in the workshops, for a like period, to learn a trade. The effect has been to increase the

average number of pupils to about 65 or 70. In the summer and autumn of 1845 Mr. Chapin crossed the Atlantic, and made a tour through Great Britain, visiting the benevolent Institutions in his way, concerning which he prepared and published a report containing a large amount of interesting and useful matter. Subsequent to his return, a further amendment was made to the laws governing the Institution, that materially modified the domestic arrangements of the household, which induced him to resign the office of superintendent. Since that time the duties have naturally devolved upon the undersigned, who has had the pleasure to be identified with the interests of the Institution from its commencement to the present time.

The whole number of pupils received into the Institution since it was opened, is 150 — exclusive of the 9 temporarily received from Indiana, 141. Of these 64 are reported in our present catalogue as pupils, and 4 others, past graduates, are retained with benefit, as shown in the previous part of this report. 73 have terminated their connection with the Institution; of these 55 have graduated; 6 have left the Institution prematurely, for lack of ability to complete their regular course; 8 have died as pupils in the Institution. To this number 4 others may be added, who left before their time was terminated, on account of ill health, and have since died.

Of the whole number received, about one-fourth were born blind — one-fourth lost their sight during infancy — one-fourth by accidental causes in youth or early manhood — the remaining fourth from various diseases, such as fevers, measles, whooping cough, small pox, &c. Of all that have been received, 17 are pay-pupils; — (it is worthy of remark that the average time of these has been less than two years); 27 are over 20 years of age; 16 are orphans; 52 half orphans. The whole number of males received is 91; females 59; — graduate females 25, most of whom have learned to execute various kinds of fancy work, which, together with other domestic attainments, render them useful members of society; — graduate males 30; concerning one half these we have favorable accounts; they sustain themselves comfortably by following the avocations which they have learned here; the other half, for lack of capital to procure stock and tools, are with their friends, on whom they rely in part for subsistence.

It is a pleasure to adduce proof of the advantages of the Institution, yet, from its comparative infancy, we are only able to cite a few of the benefits, accruing to the majority of the earlier classes, as cheering evidences of its utility.

It is believed that the mechanical skill acquired by our pupils who leave the Institution would be doubly effective, if they could be convened in a common work shop, supplied with tools sufficient for 30 graduates, at a comparatively small expense. The plan of such an institution was portrayed in the last annual report. The evidences of its utility there presented, are now increased and sanctioned with emphasis by another years' experience.

The blind are fond of each other's society, in consequence of which, it is found to be a severe trial of their fortitude when they separate to enter upon the vicissitudes of life single handed. Where is the man who can close his eyes upon the light of day, and reconcile himself to the thought that the sky above, the earth beneath, and all the fair face of nature around is veiled in perpetual darkness, still impelled by stern necessity to seek the means of subsistence, and gratify those noble and generous affections planted in his soul by the hand of his Creator. Yet the blind, as a body, are habitually cheerful, seldom, if ever repining, but even occasionally smiling when a pitying, dolorous tone is used by others in lamenting their condition. The educated blind are acutely sensitive to the truth uttered by the greatest of all teachers, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

It is a wise provision in the beneficent economy of Providence, that allows the weak, by way of compensation, to seek support from the strong, as the vine, by its tendrils cleaves to the sturdy oak, encircling it with beauty, till it is crowned, as it were, with a garland of glory, studded with clusters of luxurious fruit; so would our pupils unite in hymns of thanksgiving, that their hands have been emancipated from helpless inactivity, and their minds enfranchised from the thralldom of ignorance, to satiate themselves in the bright luminary of knowledge, while hope for the first time enkindled in the hearts of some, in others happily reawakened, prompts them to achieve an honorable independence by active industry.

It is confidently hoped that results like these will still commend the Institution to the fostering care of our State Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. PENNIMAN.

December 4, 1847.

I would gratefully acknowledge, in behalf of our State pupils, a donation from the American Bible Society, consisting of the Holy Scriptures in raised letters, to the value of \$94 50; also, in behalf of the pupils from Hamilton county, of \$100 from the Young Mens' Bible Society in Cincinnati.

Our thanks are due to the proprietors of the following newspapers, which have been received regularly during the current year :

Ohio State Journal, daily,	Dollar Weekly Chronicle,
Ohio Statesman, do	Zanesville Gazette,
Ohio Press, semi-weekly,	Gospel Herald,
Lutheran Standard,	Religious Telescope,
Ohio School Journal,	Stark County Democrat,
Western Christian Journal,	Ladies' Repository,
Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Ga-	Oberlin Evangelist,
zette.	Ashland Democrat.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom Supported.
1	Lucinda M. Shaw-----	July 4, 1837,	Pickaway	The State.
2	H. D. Collins-----	July 29, 1837,	Ross	do
3	Jabez Freet-----	November 8, 1838,	Columbiana	do
4	Lavinia Booth-----	October 1, 1840,	Trumbull	do
5	Margaret Patterson-----	October 1, 1841,	Trumbull	do
6	Eli Hoover-----	September 29, 1841,	Montgomery	do
7	W. Alex. Carnes-----	September 29, 1841,	Montgomery	do
8	Margaret Dunlap-----	November 10, 1841,	Knox	do
9	Martin Frech-----	February 9, 1842,	Hamilton	do
10	Julia A. Schaller-----	October 1, 1842,	Hamilton	do
11	Mary A. Crawmer-----	October 1, 1842,	Ross	do
12	Wm. McIntire-----	September 27, 1842,	Trumbull	do
13	Sarah Thomas-----	October 22, 1842,	Greene	do
14	Elliot Hoover-----	October 8, 1842,	Montgomery	do
15	Mary Boileau-----	September 22, 1843,	Hamilton	do
16	Minerva Daniels-----	January 14, 1843,	Perry	do
17	Joanna Dunafon-----	October 1, 1843,	Hamilton	do
18	Robert Longmore-----	September 22, 1843,	Trumbull	do
19	Miranda Phillips-----	March 22, 1843,	Licking	do
20	Moses Baird-----	October 10, 1843,	Adams	do
21	Elizabeth A. Davis-----	October 2, 1844,	Hamilton	do
22	Henry McCoy-----	October 1, 1844,	Hamilton	do

CATALOGUE—Continued.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom Supported.
23	John McClary -----	February 4, 1844,	Fairfield	The State.
24	Anthony Daugherty -----	February 14, 1844,	Richland	do
25	George Tutton -----	November 8, 1844,	Champaign	do
26	Elizabeth Armstrong -----	November 12, 1844,	Licking	do
27	T. U. Hopkins -----	October 23, 1844,	Ashtabula	do
28	Emily Griffith -----	October 23, 1844,	Hamilton	do
29	Eliza Birdseye -----	December 25, 1844,	Huron	do
30	Samuel Christy -----	November 7, 1844,	Marion	do
31	William Pasco -----	October 1, 1844,	Belmont	do
32	Eli Ackley -----	June 3, 1844,	Morgan	do
33	Mary A. Tipton -----	February 8, 1844,	Delaware	do
34	Matilda Nichols -----	December 28, 1845,	Summit	do
35	Catharine Stiner -----	January 17, 1845,	Stark	do
36	Joel Jackson -----	October 27, 1845,	Seneca	do
37	Jacob Williams -----	October 16, 1845,	Champaign	do
38	Almont Dart -----	October 8, 1845,	Ashtabula	do
39	George W. Thorkton -----	April 1, 1845,	Scioto	do
40	Hannah Swart -----	October 8, 1845,	Sandusky	do
41	John M. Bigger -----	October 4, 1845,	Belmont	do
42	Charles Gaines -----	February 5, 1845,	Seneca	do
43	Mary King -----	April 16, 1845,	Hamilton	do
44	Chauncy Hastings -----	April 30, 1845,	Medina	do

45	Jane Ingersol	September 27, 1845,	Hamilton	do	do
46	Jane A. Moore	April 29, 1845,	Franklin	do	do
47	James W. Welsh	October 1, 1846,	Greene	do	do
48	Eliza Field	October 3, 1846,	Ashtabula	do	do
49	Joseph Axtel	April 18, 1846,	Knox	do	do
50	Joseph Kellogg	October 3, 1846,	Hamilton	do	do
51	B. F. Hoover	October 3, 1846,	Stark	do	do
52	Catharine Dawson	October 4, 1846,	Pickaway	do	do
53	Frederick Keetly	June 1, 1846,	Franklin	do	do
54	James Conner	October 22, 1846,	Wayne county, Mich.	do	His friends.
55	Lyman Jones	February 15, 1846,	Trumbull	county, O.	The State.
56	Henrietta Titus	December 5, 1846,	Lorain	do	do
57	Mary Elizabeth Dill	May 3, 1847,	Warren	do	do
58	Pleasant Dearing	June 7, 1847,	Tuscaloosa, Alabama,	do	His father.
59	Catharine Landis	July 2, 1847,	Licking	county, O.	The State.
60	Margaret Arnold	October 1, 1847,	Tuscarawas	do	do
61	Joanna J. Hannaford	October 1, 1847,	Hamilton	do	do
62	Thomas Phalan	October 1, 1847,	Hamilton	do	do
63	Frederick Pommer	October 1, 1847,	Franklin	do	do
64	William Hoover	October 1, 1847,	Montgomery	do	do
65	Salina Craig	October 15, 1847,	Jackson	do	do
66	John Seiler	October 15, 1847,	Franklin	do	do
67	Elizabeth Coffman	October 20, 1847,	Warren	do	do
68	Charlotte Neeb	October 28, 1847,	Cuyahoga	do	do

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The State of Ohio, in account with the Ohio Institution for the Blind.

		Dr.
1846.		
Nov. 16,	To James W. Watson, steward, on account of outstanding bills -----	\$300 00
Dec. 31,	C. K. Cuckler, salary for quarter ending 31st December-----	125 00
1847.		
Jan. 2,	H. Hauenstein, salary for quarter ending 31st December -----	125 00
	A. W. Penniman, salary for quarter ending 31st December -----	250 00
6,	J. W. Watson, steward, on account of outstanding bills -----	300 00
14,	J. W. Watson, salary to 1st inst. -----	125 00
15,	J. Medary, P. M., postage bill to 31st December, 1846-----	8 92
27	J. W. Watson, steward, on account of outstanding bills -----	400 00
Feb. 11,	G. Machold, salary to 1st January last --	150 00
	Chas. Jucksch do do --	150 00
25,	J. W. Watson, current expenses, &c.---	500 00
March 9,	John Graham, for land purchased adjoining Institution -----	800 95
31,	H. Haunstein salary to date-----	125 00
	G. Machold, do do -----	150 00
	A. W. Penniman, do do -----	250 00
	C. K. Cuckler, do do -----	125 00
April 7,	J. W. Watson, steward, current expenses, do salary to 31st March, last,	500 00 125 00
14,	Chas. Jucksch, do do	150 00
	S. Bacon, do do	75 00
	Esther Miller, do do	75 00
	John Mahoney, 156 days' labor, at 75 cts.,	117 00
24,	Mary Barnum, salary to 31st Dec., last--	50 00
	Mary Barnum, salary in full to March 31, last -----	50 00

May	8,	J. Medary, P. M., postage bill to 1st May, instant -----	4 27
	8,	J. W. Watson, steward, house expenses,	500 00
	17,	A. W. Penniman, bill of willows, &c. --	68 61
June	1,	J. W. Watson, steward, house expenses,	200 00
	16,	R. L. Howard, medical and surgical ser- vices -----	100 00
	28,	A. W. Penniman, salary to 30th June, inst.	250 00
		G. Machold, do do	150 00
		Chas. Jucksch, do do	150 00
		H. Haunstein, do do	125 00
July	1,	C. K. Cuckler, salary to date -----	125 00
		J. W. Watson, do do -----	125 00
	2,	S. Medary, P. M., postage from 1st May to 1st July -----	7 63
	6,	J. W. Watson, steward, on account of current expenses -----	500 00
	27,	A. W. Penniman, salary to 30th Septem- ber, next -----	250 00
		S. Bacon, salary in full to 30th Sept., next,	75 00
		Esther Miller, do do	75 00
		L. Booth, assistant matron, salary in full to 30th Sept., next -----	75 00
		J. W. Watson, steward, current expenses,	200 00
		G. Machold, salary to 30th Sept., next --	150 00
	28,	Mary Barnum, do in full to do --	100 00
	30,	Chas. Jucksch, do do do --	150 00
		Horace D. Collins -----	30 00
		John Mahoney, 105 days' labor to 30th September -----	78 75
		Jabez Freet, annual allowance -----	30 00
		Ann M. Burgunthal, services to 30th Sep- tember next -----	20 00
	31,	Eli Hoover, salary to 30th Sept. next---	30 00
		J. W. Watson, steward, current expenses,	500 00
Aug.	2,	H. Haunstein, salary to 30th Sept. next,	125 00
	7,	C. K. Cuckler do do do	125 00
Oct.	1,	R. L. Howard, medical services -----	76 50
	6,	J. W. Watson, salary to 30th Sept., '47,	125 00
	7,	S. Medary, P. M., postage to 1st inst. --	9 45
	16,	J. W. Watson, steward, current expenses,	250 00
		A. W. Penniman, sundry bills -----	130 04
			\$9,937 12
	16,	Balance in hands or treasurer -----	644 18
			<u>\$10,581 30</u>

1846.			CR.
Oct. 16,	By balance reported in hands of treasurer--		\$1,528 30
1847.			
Jan. 22,	Amount received from Indiana Institution for State pupils -----		398 00
Feb. 22,	Amount received from State Treasurer, part of appropriation -----		4,700 00
July 9,	Amount received from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation-----		3,300 00
Oct. 16,	Amount received from Indiana Institution for State pupils, balance-----		450 00
	P. Dearing, board-----		100 00
	A. W. Penniman, board-----		100 00
	A. W. Penniman, Postage refunded ----		5 00
			\$10,581 30
Oct. 16,	By balance on hand -----		\$644 18

THOS. MOODIE, *Treasurer.*

Columbus, Dec. 9, 1847.

The treasurer's accounts have been examined, and found correct to October 16, 1847.

(Signed)

JAMES HOGE,
President Board Trustees.

PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind :

GENTLEMEN :—With a single exception, no disease has prevailed among the pupils of this Institution during the past year. The salubrity of its location, and excellence of its internal regulations are such, that no rational fears need be entertained of the prevalence of any disease, unless of the most malignant and contagious character. Last spring the measles made their appearance, and many of the pupils took the disease. This occasioned for several weeks considerable sickness in the Institution. Some of the cases proved quite severe, but yielded very soon to appropriate treatment.

At the time the small pox made its appearance in Columbus last winter, I took the earliest opportunity to ascertain whether the pupils had been protected by the cow-pox. I found that a majority of them never had been thus protected. I immediately vaccinated them with genuine virus, which, in every case, I believe, proved successful.

I regret to state that one of the pupils, Mary M. Whittess, of Franklin county, a young lady of extremely delicate health and constitution, suffered severely from a protracted illness during the autumn of 1846, and died on the 3d of January last, of tubercular disease of the liver and other abdominal viscera.

I have, as on former occasions, examined critically the eyes of those pupils who entered the Institution since my last report. The case of one, only, afforded a prospect of relief from surgical operation—W. McQuarry, a very intelligent lad of about fourteen years of age, was blind from cataract in both eyes, which had existed from birth. Having no parents or near relatives to care for him, he was sent from a distant poor house, by the Sheriff of the county, to this Institution for protection and education. In December last, I operated upon his left eye by *depression* ; and although by a subsequent accident, a troublesome and protracted inflammation followed, it was finally subdued, and sight was so perfectly restored that he could perceive distinctly print of ordinary size.

I find that many of the pupils, though blind, and have been for years, suffer very much from irritation and inflammation of the eyes, to which they are strongly predisposed. The condition and structure of the organ seems to be constantly undergoing changes from diseases in many instances of a very intractable character. The most troublesome and yet the most remediable, are those wherein the globe of the eye becomes greatly enlarged and prominent, either from dropsy or staphyloma. Three cases of this character will soon require operations for relief, which they are anxious to obtain.

One of the pupils, Jabez Freet, who has been for several years a member of the Institution, has labored under a complication of calamities seldom found in the same individual. His blindness was occasioned by inflammation, which resulted in complete amaurosis and closure of the pupil in both eyes. He had also cleft palate, and, withal, stammered so excessively, that his articulation was most difficult to himself and painful to the hearer. He has repeatedly requested and urged me to operate upon his palate, and assured me that if the opening in it were closed, he felt confident he could subdue, materially at least, his stammering. I objected for a long time, for the reason that such operations were usually unsuccessful, and sometimes attended by serious symptoms; but at his urgent solicitation, with your consent, and that of the Superintendent, in April last, I performed the operation he desired. Success was nearly complete. On removing the stitches employed to approximate the sides of the fissure, I found adhesion had taken place throughout, with the exception of a small opening at the anterior angle of the cleft not larger than a small pea. With this result I felt perfectly satisfied, and the patient himself highly delighted. In accordance with his hopes and assurances, his articulation has already greatly improved, and his stammering considerably subdued. He will doubtless continue to improve.

Since the commencement of the present term, several pupils have come in whose blindness is caused by cataract and other more or less remediable causes. I shall, under your sanction, embrace the earliest opportunity to make use of the appropriate means for their relief and restoration to useful vision, avoiding, as I have ever done, hazardous experiments and painful operations, unless justified by the most encouraging prognosis.

R. L. HOWARD.

Columbus, December 1, 1847.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

From October 1, 1846, to October 1, 1847.

Amount paid for provisions during the year -----	\$2,545 92
Amount expended for household and general expenses--	844 52
Amount expended for repairs and improvements -----	399 62
Amount expended for servant hire-----	646 43
Total amount of expenditures during the year -----	<u>\$4,436 49</u>

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Dr.
To manufactur'd articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1846,	\$484 19
To stock purchased during the year -----	330 71
Total -----	<u>\$814 90</u>

	Cr.
By manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1847,	\$508 45
By receipts during the year -----	511 51
By articles used in the Institution-----	38 00
By valid claims against merchants -----	525 00
Total -----	<u>1,582 96</u>
Deduct -----	814 90
Balance in favor of shop-----	<u>\$768 06</u>

Girls' Work.

	Dr.
To manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1846,	\$74 00
To stock purchased during the year-----	84 88
To cash paid girls and graduate pupils for overwork ---	250 00
Total -----	<u>\$408 88</u>

	Cr.
By manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1847,	\$67 62
By receipts for work during the year-----	197 56
By receipts for girls' overwork and graduate pupils----	250 00
Total -----	<u>515 18</u>
Deduct for above amount -----	408 88
Balance in favor of girls -----	<u>\$106 30</u>

JAMES W. WATSON.

TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees or the Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required, by law, to be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. But pupils are not usually received under ten. In some instances persons over twenty-one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by the discretion of the Trustees. In all cases, applicants must be free from disease, of sound mind, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts, from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, and to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for the term of ten months, payable half yearly in advance. This covers all charges, except clothing and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants unable to pay their board and tuition, must bring a certificate of the fact from several respectable persons acquainted with their circumstances. They must come furnished with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. Vacation continues two months, during which the pupils return to their homes.